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EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

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Increase of Assets over 1887.....	2,221,070
Surplus.....	4,315,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	521,592
Total Insurance in Force.....	114,430,025
New Business done during 1888.....	32,069,485

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current

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5 % " " " 5 " " "

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

A few copies of The Rio News of January 7th, containing the first Treasury Statement of the Provisional Government—most important for its exposure of the present situation of financial affairs in Brazil—and containing also the statistical returns of the past year at this point, may still be obtained at this office.

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Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment in Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 28th, 1890.

THE continued arrests of private individuals on vague charges of sedition, and the insane clamor of the semi-official press for stronger repressive measures, is doing more than the government may think to unsettle confidence and arouse discontent. No one will dispute the assumption that the great majority of the population, either of this city, or of the whole country, desire peace and security for the ordinary transaction of business. There may be a few theatrical agitators, mostly immature boys, who want disorder and uncertainty in order to win a little local distinction, but it is rare indeed that these fellows ever reach the point of becoming genuine revolutionists. If the government adopts the policy of using repressive measures every time one of these youngsters beats upon his breast, or of crying sedition every time any one ventures to criticise a public act, then all hope of a peaceful organization of the republic must be laid aside. The repression of all criticism and opposition is not the way to restore liberty and establish free institutions. It is an abuse of authority which is more likely to lead to a despotic form of government, like that so long ruling at the River Plate, than to a republic. The experience through which Brazil is now passing must have a determining influence on the future of the country, and will go far to decide whether we are to have free representative institutions or a centralized despotism. Free discussion is absolutely necessary for the education of the people. It may not hasten organization, but it will help to educate the people and will tend to clothe them with a dignity and independence which they have thus far never known. One of the bad results of the repressive measures and imaginary seditions is already apparent. Immediately after the revolution no one dreamed of anything else but a constituent assembly for the discussion and adoption of a constitution; now the whole country is clamoring for the adoption of the constitution by a plebiscite, or its promulgation by decree—and for the openly-expressed reason that the people want this period of transition terminated by the quickest process possible, and because they fear the results of submitting the question to discussion. This is certainly not complimentary or creditable to the provisional government, for it is a manifest expression of a lack of confidence. Either the public has lost faith in the impartiality and good intentions of the provisional government, or they are so tired of uncertainty and constant alarms that the quickest solution, even if the most objectionable, is most preferred.

ANOTHER phase of the present situation is the clearly-apparent tendency toward a centralized, dictatorial republic, rather than a decentralized, federal system. The disfavor manifested toward the organization of

		April 26
Shipments for United States during the week.		34,000
do for Enope, etc do do		5,000
Sailing clearances for the United States.		
Steamer clearances do [2]		46,000
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere.		4,000
Freights by steamer		25 c & 5
Steamer loading for United States.		4
Stock at SANTOS this morning, 1st and 2 hands		100,000
Sales for United States during week		8,000
do Europe do do		10,000
Steamer shipments for United States [1]		8,000
Shipments for Europe		18,000
Market firm's Good Average		80
Steamer loading for United States.		

quotations large contracts were closed during the month. At

state institutions, the maintenance of national supervision over petty local concerns, the extension and strengthening of central authority, and the many acts of arbitrary power occurring here and elsewhere, under the protection and for the interests of the central government, are all clear indications of the tendency to which we allude. Logically, if Brazil is to be a federal republic composed of self-governing states, then the state governments ought to be organized first. Without these there will be nothing to federate. The two or three instances where local action has been taken toward such organization has been signally and mysteriously suppressed. The continued appointment of regular army officers to civil governorships is another indication of a purpose to maintain the centre and source of all authority in this capital. Then, in addition, the recent organization of a new cabinet department based principally on a service (public instruction) which in a federal republic should be left wholly to the control of the states, is direct evidence of a change of purpose among the ministers themselves. Whether a centralized republic composed of departments governed by appointed prefects is better than one of federated states governing themselves, may still be an open question, but it would be well were the government to stick to one of the two systems rather than to the inconsistent combination now apparent.

We must confess to a feeling of decided relief over the adjournment of the Pan-American Congress at Washington. Though assembled for the best of purposes—the better political and commercial union of American nations—it has been so hampered by selfish interest and narrow views, that its usefulness passed away almost before its organization was completed. Could it have achieved a common political understanding in regard to the questions likely to affect the western continent, could it have improved and extended commercial relations between these new-world nations, could it have secured uniform coinage, weights, measures, customs and maritime regulations, and could it have founded an international court of arbitration for the settlement of disputes, it would have achieved one of the grandest works of the world's history. But these results soon became absolutely unattainable—and that, in our opinion, through the abominable policy of the protectionists of the United States. It is a bitter confession for an American to make, but the truth is that the United States has played a part in this Congress which can not be considered in any other light than as discreditable to her wealth, power and intelligence. To invite the attendance of a number of smaller foreign states at a congress for the purpose of bewildering them by an exhibition of American progress and wealth, and then to try and over-reach them in a commercial agreement, is most decidedly discreditable. While we asked for everything, we were prepared to yield nothing. It may be that these foreign guests will return home fully impressed with the wealth and progress of the United States, but they will also bring home with them an impression of American selfishness and commercial narrowness which will not be forgotten for many years. In fact, the unfavorable impression received of American restrictions on trade and of American unfairness and greediness in commercial negotiation with weaker powers, will more than counterbalance the favorable impressions received. The great republic could have yielded everything and still have been the chief gainer in the bargain, but she yielded nothing, loses everything, and indefinitely postpones the day of commercial union between the nations of this continent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Taulaté, S. Paulo, is crowing because it has 2,000 voters. The candidates will not see it in the same light.

—Casa Branca, S. Paulo, is to have two postmen instead of one. The republican club there secured this favor.

—A coasting steamship line has been organized in Rio Grande do Sul for service between that state and Rio de Janeiro.

—It is satisfactory to note that the punishment of "Carral d'El Rey," Sabará, Minas Geraes, has had its name changed to "Bella Horizonte."

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has authorized the purchase of 500 copies of a work on the ethnography of the state for the public schools.

—The S. Paulo provisional municipal government is considering a project to construct an avenue, 100 metres wide, eight around their city.

—Uberaba, Minas Geraes, is in a bad way. According to the special correspondent of the *Journal de Commerce*, the town clock goes too fast.

—The man who manages the funerals in the capital of Rio de Janeiro has been authorized to sell stamps. Are they for the permits, or for the deal?

—A telegram received by the minister of finance on the 23rd advised the capture by the Rio Grande do Sul authorities of contraband goods valued at 200,000\$.

—The Bahia telegrams report that the police are investigating the late terrible disaster there. This may serve to amuse the police, but as no one is to be hung, where is the use of it?

—On the 19th the governor of Rio de Janeiro recognized the claim of Nova Friburgo to have two notaries-public, and promptly appointed the second man. Both now will starve, probably.

—A telegram published here on the 23rd leads to a belief that the people of Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, were not inclined to rejoice upon the anniversary of the martyrdom of Tiradentes.

—It is reported that an important contraband has been secured at Pernambuco by the customs officials, which was concealed in a false bottom of a steamer, the commander of which has been arrested.

—The fight over the children in Taulaté seems to continue. The parish priest has recently announced that religious instruction can be obtained by children and adults at 6 p. m. on Sundays at his church.

—The police delegate of Alegrete, Rio Grande do Sul, marches the vagabonds through the streets to the music of a drum and offers their services to the highest bidder, in the intense amusement of the population.

—If the repeatedly published telegrams are reliable, the capital of the state of Minas Geraes will be removed from Ouro Preto to some other locality. Ouro Preto seems to have disagreeable effects on people just now.

—In São Paulo all male citizens under 21 years of age who are married, military officers, graduates of institutions of learning (bachelors and doctors) and clergymen in holy orders, are permitted to register as voters.

—The sub-treasury at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, was robbed of 3,000\$ in nickel a few days since. As may be imagined, the thief did not carry it away on his shoulder. The treasurer made up the loss from his own pocket.

—Ex-minister Demetrio Ribeiro is publicly advocating the cannibality of Benjamin Constant, minister of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs, for the first President of the republic. Would it not be well to create a republic first?

—According to published telegrams the platform of the newly appointed governor of Pernambuco is perfectly satisfactory. He proposes to follow his predecessor's steps in guaranteeing peace and justice and restraining anarchy; and no man could say fairer!

—According to the report of the chief of the medical commission sent to Corumbá last November and published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 25th inst., Corumbá, Mato Grosso, offers an enticement to residents in other cities to change their abodes.

—On the 14th the minister of interior notified the governors of states that they are granted six months to organize their respective animal vaccination services, after which time he will give them no further assistance than the supply of vaccine matter in cases of epidemic.

—A Doctor Doria, who from his name appears to be a relative of Barão de Loreto, the ex-minister of empire, was arrested on the 23rd at Curitiba, Paraná, for making a violent attack upon the government on the 21st in a speech. He has been sent to Rio for trial by the military commission.

—On the 23rd telegrams were published here notifying police interference with the *Correio de Santos* and stating that a cavalry force had been sent to Santos from S. Paulo.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the post-master at Santos to pay 350\$ per month rent for the building occupied by him. As 4,000\$ per annum represents at 5 per cent. a capital of 80,000\$, could not the post-office authorities buy a house in Santos for something less than this sum?

—The clerk of the police subdelegate at Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, said he would resign rather than buy books to keep the civil registry in, and kept his notes on bits of paper. The minister of the interior on the 17th ordered the books to be supplied to this unruly police authority, instead of sending him to "plant potatoes" somewhere.

—On the 24th inst. the remains of Charles Rilloules, a proscrip of the second French empire, who died at Netherby, Rio de Janeiro, were removed to a mausoleum erected in his honor by the state. The consular and principal representatives of the French colony were present, besides the governor of the state and other authorities.

—A body of itinerant tinkers, said to be Greek gypsies, have been cutting things with a high hand in Rio de Janeiro near Campos. Their mode of procedure was to offer their professional services to sugar planters and demand very high remuneration, and they enforced compliance by "hitting" cattle and horses. One account says that 61 are in the jail at Campos, but a very large number is reported to be still on the war-path.

—The police delegate reports examining the bones of a male found where a cemetery formerly existed at Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, among which was an iron band cuff locked with a brass padlock. The condition of the bones rendered any identification impossible, but they are supposed to be the remains of one Motta Queiroga who was hung at Macaé some 35 years ago handcuffed, and buried in the same condition. The man was convicted of a horrible murder and his conviction and death formed the subject of a romance published here some years ago.

—On the 18th a Portuguese was arrested and put into prison in Santos for some cause of slight importance. On Sunday night three policemen ran across a party of Portuguese carrying walking sticks, which they took away from them *sans ceremony*. This angered the Portuguese so that they at once assembled a mob of about 80 men, all armed with guns, knives and sticks, who made an assault on the three policemen and gravely wounded two of them. Eleven of the mob were afterwards arrested, but the feeling against the petty tyranny of the police still runs high, and may lead to further trouble.

—The administration of the provisional governor of Bahia, Sr. Manoel Victorino Pereira, appears to have been so objectionable to the people of that city that a popular meeting was called for the 26th to petition Marshal Deodoro for his removal. The governor applied to the military authorities for a force to suppress the movement, which was refused him—the military officers evidently being in league with the populace. The governor thereupon telegraphed his resignation to Rio, which was promptly accepted and Lieut. Gen. Hermes Ernesto da Fonseca, brother of Marshal Deodoro and commander of the military forces in Bahia, was appointed provisional governor *ad interim*. The new governor took charge of affairs on the 26th and order was promptly restored.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Macaé and Campos railway is called for the 8th prox. to consider another fusion project with the Leopoldina company.

—On the 24th the shareholders of the Villa Isabel Company were invited to transfer their shares to the Banco Constructor, they receiving 237\$ per 200\$ share on transfer.

—The commission appointed by the minister of agriculture to examine and report upon the D. Theresia Christina railway, the Tularão mines, etc., left for its field of labor on the 24th inst.

—A dividend of 14% was authorized at the general meeting of the Mogiana line on the 20th. At the same time the salary of the president of the company was raised to 18,000\$ per annum, and the annual remuneration of the directors was fixed at 2,000\$ each.

—O *Povo* on the 23rd says: "We are acquainted with a proposition presented by the shareholders of the Macaé and Campos Railway company, with the necessary majority, for a fusion with the Leopoldina Railway company, the Macaé and Campos company receiving 6,000,000\$ in cash, or in 6½ per cent. debentures, besides 9,000,000\$ in shares of the re-organized company, there pertaining to each Macaé share 100\$ in money and 150\$ in shares. We also hear that there will be presented by one of the most important banks, representing a syndicate in this city, a proposal which is connected with the voyage of an important capitalist and banker who should leave for Europe early in May. The contemplated fusion of the Macaé and Campos and Leopoldina companies appears to us of great economic importance, resulting, perhaps, in the greatest railway of Brazil."

—The receipts of the Minas and Rio railway in 1889 amounted to 806,126\$950 and the expenditures 523,478\$750, leaving a surplus of 282,648\$210. The road carried 79,246 head of cattle during the year, from which the Minas and Rio line received 249,776\$320 and the D. Pedro II line (Central do Brazil) about 325,000\$.

—The general meeting of the Mogiana company on the 20th was somewhat straggly over the proposed fusion of the main line with its extension into Minas (guaranteed) and its branches. No conclusion was reached until a compromise was offered, by which the present reserve fund (cash and shares) shall be distributed *pro rata* among the trunk line shareholders, and that 3,150 whole shares shall be distributed proportionally among the 70,000 shares of the trunk line and the 8,750 of the Rio Grande extension.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is asserted that the departures of working people from the Argentine Republic now outnumber the arrivals.

—It is announced that Dr. Carlos María Ramírez declines the appointment of Uruguayan minister to Brazil.

—According to a telegram from Buenos Aires on the 25th the sale of the railways of that province has not yet been consummated.

—The Brazilian legation at Montevideo having purchased a residence, the Brazilian minister in Buenos Aires now proposes to purchase the "palace Seiber" for a similar purpose.

—Col. Lorenzo Latorre, ex-dictator of Uruguay, has arrived in Buenos Aires where he intends to fix his residence. He was not permitted to land in Uruguay.

—It is stated that the repairs on the *Almirante Brown* will cost about £100,000. What an expense for a bankrupt country, which requires a costly ironclad about as much as a dog requires a seal-skin jacket!

—By forging stamps and signatures a young Italian *deputado* at the Buenos Aires custom house has been able to secure at least \$200,000 by fraud. He made his escape in time, and the authorities are now investigating the matter.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 25th says that the vice-president of the republic, Sr. Pellegrini, has addressed a letter to President Celman attributing the present crisis to the abuse of loans and the system of mortgaging the future. He points out that the government requires 150 millions to pay interest on its foreign debt, for which it has only 24 millions. He urges economy and labor—both extremely distasteful to the Argentine,—and opposes the projected new loan. He does not consider the present issue of currency excessive, and asks for a revision of the law of mortgages.

—On the 14th inst. the President of Uruguay sent two messages to Congress. One explains that the deficit on February 28th last amounted to \$2,834,213, to which must be added \$900,000 more as the probable deficit up to 30th June next. To meet this, he recommends a new 6% loan. The second message referred to extraordinary and sumptuous expenses of the cabinet departments for April, May and June, amounting to \$132,000. When our Platine neighbors adopt the rule of holding their ministers responsible for spending anything over the appropriations, then perhaps they will be able to prevent these abuses.

—The present situation is all the more serious as the majority of the so-called free banks are in a critical condition; their balance-sheets are murky in the records of banking; they are a slender on the fair name of the country; the banks, with large capital, large issues, no reserves, no cash, so to say, are a financial barbarism; they are not worthy of the name of banks and the sooner they are wound up the better. Such is the gravity of the situation that Argentine newspapers actually announce that some of these banks have considerably exceeded their authorized issue of paper money; this means that there are fraudulent issues of paper money in the Republic. One paper goes so far as to state that the Bank of Corioba has exceeded its legal issue by 15 millions, that the National Bank of this city for the sake of national decorum took up that excess of issue and returned it to the Corioba bank to be burnt, that that bank has actually again issued those notes, and that legal proceedings are imminent in consequence. Such proceedings are a sorry verdict on the free banking law. On the heels of such ugly rumors comes the unexpected resignation of the president of the board of inspection of so-called free banks. Furthermore, there are rumors that those free banks are unable to pay to the national government the bills they owe on account of issue of the old paper issues. It is needless to add to this lugubrious record, that the majority are beginning to doubt the possibility of the provinces paying the service on the gold debts they contracted to start these free banks. Verily, all this points to financial chaos, and sooner or later the national government will be obliged to liquidate nearly all the free banks and take over the provincial gold debts.—*Standard*, Buenos Aires, April 3.

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram from Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 13th states that the export of coffee to Europe direct from that port during the last quarter amounted to 32,057 bags.

—Mr. C. Czarnikow, in his price current dated on March 21st, says: "A largely increased estimate of the forthcoming crop of Rio has had a most depressing effect upon the terminal markets this week and yesterday there were free sellers at 2 1/2-3 below the previous day's quotation, and in some instances prices were 7/2 under those of last week; a more confident tone, however, has since developed, and a recovery of fully 2 1/2 per cent. has resulted."

—The following paragraph appeared in yesterday's *Telegram*:

The Jamaica papers publish the following:

"His Excellency the Governor, by proclamation, has prohibited the importation into the island of seeds or plants, or any description of earth or soil, or any article packed therewith, that may have come either directly or indirectly from the republic of Brazil." No reason is assigned for this prohibition.

Standing by itself this paragraph seems extraordinary, and calls for some explanation—which we are happy to be able to furnish. The governor of Jamaica, however, is evidently unaware that the Brazilian coffee epidemic, *hemileia vastatrix*, is his thus endeavoring to ward off from the island has already appeared in Central America. This is the more strange since the fact is already known in England, as the following clipping from the *West Indian* of London indicates:

"The cultivation of coffee in Jamaica and some other islands of the West Indies, though on a smaller scale than formerly, is of sufficient importance to induce us to warn planters engaged in this industry of the unobtrusive appearance of the much dreaded, and fatal *hemileia vastatrix*, in coffee leaf disease, in the states of Central America. How was it located in that part of the American continent is not within our knowledge; all we can do is to give timely warning to our West Indian planting friends who, if severely restrictive measures are not adopted, will assuredly find this most destructive pest amongst them before long, despite the expense of war between them.—*Panama Star and Herald*, March 8th.

LOCAL NOTES

—There are 69 applicants for 7 vacancies in the postoffice, and all of them are not happy.

—Rio is a funny place taken all around. The afternoon journals have all the morning's telegrams in them.

—O *Pais* says the money issued by the French government during the original revolution was called *anoguidos*. This can hardly be Portuguese for *assignats*?

—The *Jornal do Commercio* announced the deaths of two barons on the 21st. Portugal will keep the supply up, now that the "indústria nacional" has received a check.

—A correspondent of a local journal says that it is a false idea to suppose that the land along railways which appears to be abandoned, is really so. The planters are letting it rest!

—We are deeply pained to see that the minister of interior has decided against a poor fellow who wished to be a school-teacher and police *sub delegado* all at one and the same time.

—A fiscal has been appointed for tearing down the Santo Antonio hill. As his salary only commences with the inauguration of work, the presumption is that a serious attack on the hill is premeditated.

—On the 23rd the *Gazeta de Notícias* mentions a report that Sr. Joaquim Nabuco would address a manifesto to the Pernambuco voters. Sr. Martins Jr. will have to take off his coat, if this sort of thing continues.

—There is apparently some hitch in the execution of the contract for the new numbers of the houses and the new street signs. It may afford some satisfaction to know that the *intendencia* is going to take legal proceedings.

—The minister of finance has told the Treasury clerks who wanted more pay that Sr. Botafogo did not approve of their demand, and he, the minister, agreed with Sr. Botafogo, who it appears can not be a candidate for political position.

—The republican directory of the state of Minas, seated in Landry, knows how to do it. An address to a minister is headed "Egregious fellow, citizen and pre-eminent chief of the Brazilian republican party, Quintino Bocayuva."

—Is it not about time for the *Jornal* managers to make an example of the employé who is making filly errors in that paper? Six months at hard labor in the penitentiary would make the miserable wretch appreciate the value of such jokes.

—According to the *Diário de Notícias* of the 23rd the anxiety of the Pernambuco people that Gen. Sineiro de Oliveira should remain there as governor, was nothing more nor less than a conspiracy to embarrass the central government.

—The minister of the interior has declared that the Treasury can no longer pay the musicians at the Cathedral here.

—Sr. Julio Ribeiro, the eminent philologist, prefers the position of literary fiscal to that of professor of rhetoric and poetry in the ex-D. Pedro II college. At least this is the inference, for the eminent philologist has resigned the professorship.

—At a meeting of the Cooperativa Portuense on the 20th it was decided to establish a *monte-pio*, and the funds of subscribers, who do not need calls are destined to fund a journal. The Cooperativa offers inducements to recalcitrants, it appears.

—Sr. Silva Jardim declared on the 21st that if Tiradentes were alive, he would be at "our side." A descendant of the martyr was at "our side" only a few months ago, and died in the hospital. To be sure he was not about 140 years old, as Tiradentes would have been on Monday last, if the martyr had been alive.

—The city *fiscals* have recently begun enforcing the ordinance against using the sidewalks for the transportation of burdens. Several porters have recently been fined 48 each for occupying the walks for this purpose. Let us hope that the hotel porter who carries a big tin box on his head, will be also included in the prohibition.

—Three of the Emperor's young pensioners, two in Paris, have recently asked to have their allowances continued to enable them to go on with their studies. The government ought to reform this mistaken practice at the earliest moment possible. Assistance should be given wherever possible, but better ways than subsidies ought to be found.

—On the 20th the meeting of the labor party elected Sr. R. J. Kinsman Benjamin, president, Carlos Alberto de Moraes and P. Caldeira, secretaries, together with a committee. The elect are provisional, but a decree from them will shortly settle their *hens standi*. We must confess we hardly know which to laugh at—the workmen or their officers.

—On the 23rd the *Gazeta de Notícias* sounds the alarm relative to a supposed project of the Sapech railway to fill up a part of Botafogo bay. The chances are that the railway company—like the public gardens' improvement contractors—will deny any other purposes than those of improving the Botafogo beach. The *Gazeta* is right, however, in raising a timely protest.

—On the 23rd the *Diário de Notícias* hears that a treaty had been signed *ad referendum* between the United States of the North and Brazil by which the latter serves the abolition of the duties on sugar. The same authority states that 14,000,000\$ is thus secured to the Brazilian sugar planter annually. It is certainly a handsome present made by the United States of the North to that of the South.

—O *Pais* on the 23rd tells a funny story about the Bahia medical "sharps" quarantining the *Ger. do Porto Alegre*, because there was a consumptive patient on board, when the *medica* declared had yellow fever. The captain of the steamer very properly declined to be quarantined, and the passengers for Bahia came very near making a voyage to Europe, when the Bahia doctors decided to disfigure them and allowed them to land.

—A meeting of the French colony, called by the *chargé d'affaires*, was held on the 22nd when it was declared that the French government would not consider a citizen to have lost his nationality by neglecting, or refusing, to register his rejection of Brazilian citizenship. A distinction was apparently drawn between tacit naturalization and active; it appears, therefore, that a Frenchman residing in Brazil may render himself subject to the duties of a Brazilian citizen here, and have the further privilege of being called upon for military service if he returns to France.

—There seems to be a great want of capable engineers in the republican ranks, since it is said that there has been named chief engineer of the Ceará reservoirs a young man who left the Polytechnic School scarcely one year ago. As this young man is the son of Col. Marsa, director of the national iron foundry at Vianema, would seem that the astonishing success of that national establishment has encouraged the government to make the above nomination. We understand however, that suitable precautions were taken against all possible inexperience by inviting an experienced engineer to serve as assistant for the young man.

—The celebration of the anniversary of the death of the Brazilian proto-martyr of independence, Tiradentes, on the 21st was very enthusiastic. The streets were crowded and fortunately the weather was very pleasant. The procession was formed of detachments of regular troops and policemen, of the fire department, schools, societies, etc. At night there was a meeting at the Casino Fluminense at which Gen. Deodato was present, and Sr. Silva Jardim was official orator. A number of houses were illuminated, and a grand display of fire-works was held in the Largo da Carioca. The city was perfectly orderly, and the celebration of the death of Tiradentes was most decidedly a success. There was unfortunately a little uncertainty who Tiradentes was, but this fault will be remedied in due time, if the papers can be prevailed upon to write a short sketch of the man.

—The director of the Botanical Garden says sugar cane is "an exceedingly precious *graminea*." He ought to know.

—According to the telegrams published here on the 24th the French soldiers seem to be advancing the wrong way in Dahomey.

—We are glad to note that Dr. Rangel Pestana has declined to serve as counsel-at-law for the Banco dos Estados Unidos.

—By decree of the 19th the police force of this city has been increased to 2,000 officers and men. The old man is supposed to be the colored commandant.

—Spreaders of alarming reports say the brain-new banks are spending too much money on their brass door-plates, and that "beating" door-plates will be safe by-and-by.

—A man requested by the Treasury to pay taxes a second time was invited to leave his receipts for examination. He was too sharp for that little piece of "blinky-panky."

—The employees in the clerk's office of the Supreme Court now want their salaries raised. It is certainly epidemic, or contagious, this disease of increased pay for no increase of work.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* seems to have a very poor opinion of the decree regulating instruction in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The summary of the *Gazeta's* opinion is: *não presta para nada!*

—On the 19th the vice-rector of the ex-D. Pedro II college, whose dismissal is reported to have been one of the causes for Sr. Aristides Lobo's leaving the government, was re-instated in his position.

—A decree dated on the 12th inst. reforms the statistical bureau and specifies its duties. Sr. Cesar Alvim is in "slouch" in organizing regulations; let us see what the statisticians organized will be worth.

—Owing to the quarantine at the River Plate against Brazil the Messagerie Maritimes steamers leaving Bordeaux on the 5th of the month will not stop at Brazilian ports on the outward voyage except to leave the mails.

—The department of agriculture has requested Sr. Antonio da Silva Prado, a prominent citizen of S. Paulo, ex-senator and twice minister of agriculture, at present in Europe, to assume the supreme supervision of the immigration question.

—Sr. Martins Jr., the director of the republican party in Pernambuco, was recently reported to have left Rio for S. Paulo. Whether a manifestation is in view, or the approaching arrival of Sr. João Alfredo is the motive for a *passeio*, the deponent saith not.

—By decrees dated on the 12th Srs. Arthur Teixeira Macedo is appointed consul-general at New York, Antonio Joaquim Netto dos Reis at Trieste, José Fortunato da Silveira Buleão at Mar-seilles, and Sr. Manoel da Silva Pinto goes from Marseilles to London.

—On the 24th the *Diário de Notícias* contradicts the report that the foreign minister will resign; and in another column virtually demands the deportation of Conde de Figueiredo. In a republic where all are firmly convinced of the righteousness of free institutions, there seems to be an uncommon amount of arbitrary threats in the air.

—According to the decree dated on the 18th the young gentlemen who stuck up the incendiary placards promised "to defend the republic with their proper blood, were this necessary." The extraction of a little inflammation by the application of a switch would have relieved these "old republicans" of a desire for further notoriety.

—Sr. Cesarino Alvim, minister of interior, covered nearly all the administrative affairs that fall in the share of the department of agriculture in his exposition to Gen. Deodoro, but one escaped him. No. The slightest reference is made to the *advogado administrativo*, which Sr. Alvim must be aware were a heavy charge upon the department of agriculture, when Planças was consul.

—On the 24th the *Gazeta de Notícias* very sensibly suggests a modification in the naturalization decree which will remove all objections to it. Our colleague suggests that all foreigners who do not register as Brazilian citizens at the electoral census hold after the one now current, and who have not exercised any offices of public character, shall be considered to have chosen to remain citizens of their native countries.

—On the 25th O *Pais* solemnly assures its readers that an ordinary sized pill of *calceos* administered to the patient 3 hours before the attack will cure intermittent fever. Well! Galen and Hippocrates prescribed similar remedies, but the medical sharp of the *Pais* makes a serious mistake; the colubal pill should be carefully wrapped in a prayer to Our Lady of the Remedies and worn in the left hand corner of the right hand lower pocket of the waistcoat, if the patient is a man; it may be suspended by a pale green ribbon and worn between the shoulders in the case of a female. The cure will be more certain if the ribbon is apple green.

—A girl 16 years old poisoned herself with carbolic acid on the 25th, because she had failed to pass her examination at the normal school.

—A poet has published a volume of his productions, which he has entitled "Versos." The greatest of all, probably, was that of publishing the work.

—A Villa Isabel tramcar ran over a child 2 years old on the 25th. The poor little fellow will certainly lose an arm and probably his life. The driver escaped, as usual.

—Here is a nut for our foreign colleagues to figure on. The minister of war recently approved a routine to pay a man \$500 per kilogramme for carrying military stores to Guyana.

—The government has formally dismissed André Rebouças from his position in the Escola Polytechnica and will fill the vacancy through the customary process of a competitive examination.

—If sword canes are forbidden to be brought into this republic, national industry meets a demand for the article. Villainous looking weapons of this description are exposed in a window on the Rua do Urupituba.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* Chama-nen never joke. They keep a sort of Joe-Miller and when inclined to be witty upon the look and show the victim the paragraph. It is not a bad idea, and should prevent repeating the memorable yarns sometimes so annoying.

—A gentleman recently returned here from Barbaena, Minas Gerais, has brought with him samples of *offsets* (hay, flax, wheat and Indian corn), of qualities much superior to those of the imported articles. Why does Brazil insist, then, upon importing inferior articles?

—From a recent order of the minister of marine it would appear that the drugs furnished men-of-war go bad too fast, and the commanding officers are ordered to exercise more vigilance in the matter. The minister is right; good phrase is bad enough, therefore the bad article is to be rigorously shut out.

Two drunken sailors of the *h.k. Camber*, discharging here, attacked the steward on the 25th, and upon the mate interfering for his protection one of the men knocked him down with a shovel and the other brutally beat him when down. The police have the sailors in charge and the mate is in hospital.

—At a meeting of the cabinet on the 25th it was determined to accept the clause as to arbitration adopted by the International American Congress at Washington and also that a special mission be sent to Chili to endeavor to secure the adherence of that country to the idea. Moreover, the cabinet propose to endeavor to secure a general disarmament on the western continent within five years.

—In view of sale of his newspaper, O *Pais*, the Conde de S. Salvador de Matosinhos (Sr. João José das Reis) took leave of his subscribers on the 27th in a valedictory which must fill a place in the political history of the day. He claims to have used his wealth and influence freely in the creation of the republic, only to be betrayed and outraged in the end. We understand that the Conde is so incensed over the arrest of his brother and the bad faith of the government that he will withdraw from the country.

—The adjutant of the *guarda-mor* was both surprised and annoyed a few days since to find a notice on one of the Pacific steamers advising the passengers not to go on shore because of the fever. Of course he had the obvious notice taken down at once. If now his mightiness will remember the quarantine regulations at Montevideo and the indignities suffered there, and if he will read the provisions of that famous sanitary convention, he will then see why it is desirable to keep passengers from landing.

—A serious fire occurred here on the night of the 24th, on the Rua do Saule near the corner of the Praça Municipal. The fire broke out in a warehouse occupied by a man who appears to have combined coffee-cleaning and sack-stinking, the cause being doubtful. Two buildings were entirely consumed, and 11 coffee stores of the Commercio e Lavoura packing company were threatened. Water damaged a large quantity of coffee in the stores, estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 bags. The exact quantity is not known nor is the extent of the damage.

—We regret to note that our colleague of the *Estado da Sud* considers as a mark of "exclusive-ness," and remarks as that the public gardens of Paris, New York and London are "full of restaurants." Our good friend Morel is considerably mistaken on this point. He may be right as to Paris, but as to London and New York he is altogether wrong. Beer gardens and "music hall parades" are not there considered desirable features for a public garden frequented by ladies and children.

—The arrest of Henrique de Carvalho on the 20th inst. and his close confinement at the police barracks, has naturally excited the keenest curiosity. It is not so long since that this individual's name appeared as the secretary of a new republican club, in which many prominent civilians and military men were members, among which Bezerra de Menezes and Major Solon, the Cesar of the revolution, were conspicuous. The search of the prisoner's house for incriminating papers, points to the exposure of some terrible conspiracy. No one will feel very sorry to see the famous Henrique, whose exploits as an alderman are not yet forgotten, kept in danceville long enough for repentance, but we are all just a little nervous over these constant discoveries of conspiracies. No one can know just what moment will be the next.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 28th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,521,700\$	Jan.-July	3	Aplicação.....	20\$ (1,000,000)	96\$ 000	96\$ 000 - 96\$ 000
119,800	do	6 1/2	do	1,000	1,100	1,100 - 1,100
18,017,300	Apr.-Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1888.....	1,000	1,141 000	1,150 000 - 1,170 000
31,619,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1879.....	1,000	1,070 000	1,060 000 - 1,100 000
109,694,000	do	4	do 1885.....	500 - 1,000	93 1/2	92 1/2 - 93 1/2

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200\$	195\$	---
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Camargo.....	200	192	---
1,133,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora and Piaui.....	200	192	---
15,187,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina.....	200	180	180\$ 000 - 182\$ 000
209,900	do	5 - 8	do gold.....	450	---	---
6,500	Jan.-July	7	Maracá.....	100	90 1/2	---
1,125,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Rio das Flores.....	100	100 1/2	91 1/2 - 100 1/2
1,500,000	Jan.-July	5	Sapucahy.....	400	180	---
1,137,100	Feb.-Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	200	190	190 1/2 - 191 1/2
6,079,800	Jan.-July	6	do gold.....	450	---	---
6,079,800	Mar.-Sept.	6	Somocoba.....	400	88 1/2	88 1/2 - 90 1/2
6,079,800	Jan.-July	6	do gold.....	450	---	---
850,000	Jan.-July	7	União Valenciana.....	200	140	---
431,553	Jan.-July	7	TRAMWAYS	500	490	---
797,500	do	7	Carris Urbanos.....	100	107 1/2	---
494,450	Feb.-Aug.	6	Niteroiy gold.....	400	198	---
240,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Fernambuco.....	200	---	---
250,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	S. Paulo and S. Amaro.....	200	198	---
278,000	do	6 1/2	Vila Isabel.....	200	---	---
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	Ferry	100	110 1/2	---
784,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	200	---	---
1,500,000	Jan.-July	6	Quissamã.....	400	192	---
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco.....	200	160	---
2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Alliança.....	200	210	---
96,000	Jan.-July	7	Burbery.....	200	---	---
400,000	Mar.-Nov.	8	Bem Fim.....	200	---	---
1,138,600	Apr.-Oct.	7	Barzil Industrial.....	200	195	---
743,000	do	7 1/2	Carica.....	200	210	200 000 - 210 000
588,000	do	7	Confiança Industrial.....	200	192	---
600,000	Jan.-July	6	Industrial Mineira.....	200	---	---
450,000	Jan.-July	6	Petropolisana.....	200	---	---
100,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pão Grande.....	200	195	---
134,000	Jan.-July	7	Rio de Janeiro.....	200	---	---
450,000	Jan.-July	7	S. Christóvão.....	200	---	---
350,000	June-Dec.	7	S. João.....	200	195	---
350,000	May-Nov.	7	S. Lázaro.....	200	---	---
226,900	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	---	---
197,000	Jan.-July	7	S. Jerônimo (gold).....	100	---	---
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Architectonica.....	100	81	---
200,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Cantareira e Exportos, gold.....	100	---	---
150,000	Feb.-Aug.	8	Construção.....	100	110	---
90,000	Jan.-July	8	Elevador e Fáb. de Chumbo.....	100	115	---
498,800	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Docas D. Pedro II.....	200	---	---
1,600,200	May-Nov.	7	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macaé.....	200	---	---
486,000	Jan.-July	7	Industria, Ind. e Col. Macaé.....	200	---	---
600,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	Melhoramentos U. de Nitch.....	200	185	---
90,000	Jan.-July	8	Nacional de Oleos.....	200	185	---
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Nova Industria.....	100	90	500 - 100
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Piano Industrial S. Theozia.....	200	---	---
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Serviço Marítimo.....	200	---	---

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
641,200\$	June-Dec.	5	Brazil.....	100\$	98\$	92 1/2 - 94 1/2
13,764,000	Jan.-July	5	Credito Real do Brazil.....	100	93	92 1/2 - 94 1/2
4,717,500	Apr.-Oct.	6	do gold.....	100	99\$ 000	98\$ 000 - 100\$ 000
6,363,810	May-Nov.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	100\$	90\$	85 1/2 - 90 1/2
			Predial.....	100\$	85	---

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	13,667\$	Albania Minas.....	12\$ 000 - July 85	200\$	---	---
1,000,000	800,000	200,000	Barzil Industrial.....	3 1/2 - Jan. 88	200	135\$ 000	---
1,500,000	21,734	1,478,266	Juiz de Fora and Piaui.....	3 1/2 - Jan. 88	200	135\$ 000	---
50,000,000	4,012,500	45,987,500	Leopoldina.....	12 1/2 - Aug. 90	200	121-102	---
12,000,000	91,030	11,908,970	do subsidaries.....	12 1/2 - Aug. 90	200	20\$ 000 - 21 000	---
200,000	200,000	---	Macacé and Campos.....	3 000 - July 84	200	95 000 - 97 000	---
3,000,000	8,500	2,991,500	Maracá.....	---	200	---	---
3,000,000	600,000	2,400,000	Albania Minas.....	---	200	---	---
1,000,000	2,670,000	159,883	Oeste de Minas.....	6 000 - Apr. 90	200	210 000	---
---	450,000	---	do 2 series.....	7 1/2 - Jan. 90	200	---	---
---	---	---	do subsidaries.....	---	200	---	---
830,000	729,800	62,447	Rio das Flores.....	0 000 - May 89	200	195 000	300 000 - 400 000
10,665,000	4,444	---	S. Paulo and Rio.....	9 000 - Jan. 90	200	---	---
---	---	---	do subsidaries.....	---	200	---	---
30,000,000	6,000,000	---	Sapucahy.....	3 1/2 - Dec. 89	200	67 000	66 000 - 68 000
38,000,000	12,000,000	---	Sociedade.....	3 1/2 - Dec. 89	200	85 000	81 000 - 82 000
---	5,000,000	---	do prolongation.....	6 1/2 - Feb. 84	200	---	---
1,000,000	1,084,473	38,816	União Valenciana.....	---	200	---	---
5,000,000	2,000,000	---	Viçosa Central do Brazil.....	---	200	42 000	---

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	1,600,000\$	160,218\$	Alliança.....	16\$ 000 - Jan. 90	200\$	350\$ 000	340\$ 000 - 350\$ 000
400,000	400,000	---	Bem Fim.....	6 000 - Jan. 90	200	200 000	198 000 - 205\$ 000
3,000,000	300,000	2,700,000	Barzil Industrial.....	3 1/2 - Jan. 90	200	200 000	---
3,000,000	300,000	2,700,000	do subsidaries.....	3 1/2 - Jan. 90	200	200 000	---
1,000,000	71,994	928,006	Camoca.....	15 000 - Jan. 90	200	240 000	---
1,000,000	4,312	995,688	do 2 series.....	6 000 - Jan. 90	200	190 000	---
2,000,000	480,000	1,520,000	Corcovado.....	---	200	---	---
400,000	80,000	320,000	Conceição do Sul.....	---	200	220 000	---
250,000	250,000	---	D. Isabel.....	---	200	200 000	---
600,000	300,000	300,000	Industrial Mineira.....	---	200	200 000	---
600,000	300,000	300,000	Industrial de Ouro Preto.....	---	200	160 000	---
200,000	373,000	---	Pão Grande.....	12 000 - Jan. 89	200	170 000	---
400,000	400,000	---	Petropolisana.....	9 000 - July 89	200	---	---
3,000,000	600,000	2,400,000	Progresso Ind. do Brazil.....	1 000 - Jan. 89	200	---	---
1,000,000	1,000,000	---	Rio de Janeiro.....	7 500 - Jan. 90	200	214 000	---
1,000,000	600,000	400,000	S. Christóvão.....	2 150 - Jan. 90	200	230 000	---
1,000,000	348,000	652,000	do 2 series.....	---	200	---	---
1,000,000	350,000	650,000	S. João.....	---	200	---	---
1,750,000	700,000	1,050,000	S. Lázaro.....	7 500 - July 89	200	---	---
800,000	600,000	200,000	do 2 series.....	---	200	---	---
280,000	280,000	---	União Industrial.....	7 000 - Jan. 90	200	---	---

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	13,874\$	Agropecuária do Brazil.....	18\$ 000 - Jan. 90	40\$	49\$ 500	---
5,000,000	500,000	45,254	Amazônia.....	18 000 - Jan. 90	100	150 000	---
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	Brasiliense.....	1 000 - Jan. 90	40	41 400	---
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	Brasil.....	10 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 2 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 3 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 4 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 5 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 6 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 7 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 8 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 9 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 10 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 11 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 12 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 13 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 14 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 15 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 16 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 17 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 18 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 19 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 20 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 21 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 22 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 23 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 24 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 25 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 26 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 27 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 28 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 29 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 - 285 000
100,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000	do 30 series.....	40 000 - Jan. 90	200	280 000	280 000 -

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Steamships.**ROYAL MAIL
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" 3	La Plata...	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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The fine packet

ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEERS

on return from Santos, will sail 3rd May at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and MARANHÃO

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE and
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	cabin	steorage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
" New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
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Cavour.....	Weekly
Chatham.....	"
Canning.....	"
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YPIRANGA MONUMENT

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PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY:

1st prize of.....	Rs. 1,000:000\$000	2 prizes for the 2 approximate numbers to the 1st prize of....	Rs. 10,000\$000
2nd ".....	300:000\$000	2 id id 2nd ".....	3:000\$000
3rd ".....	200:000\$000	2 id id 3rd ".....	2:600\$000
4th ".....	100:000\$000	2 id id 4th ".....	2:000\$000
5th ".....	50:000\$000	97 prizes for the same hundred as that of the 1st prize of....	1:000\$000
6th ".....	50:000\$000	97 id 2nd ".....	300\$000
Ten prizes of..... (each)	20:000\$000	97 id 3rd ".....	200\$000
Fifteen ".....	10:000\$000	97 id 4th ".....	200\$000
Thirty ".....	5:000\$000		
Fifty ".....	2:000\$000		

4,999 prizes of Rs. 60\$000 for all tickets that terminate with the same two last figures as the 1st Prize.

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For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,
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Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Seasickness and Sick Headache, In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Inebriety, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function

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has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians at all schools.

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HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

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With the beginning of its 17th volume (January, 1890) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout the world.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The Rio News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 158 per cent per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for advance payment and time.

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